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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to learn the extent to which member institutions of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) with Blackwell North America (B/NA) approval plans covering philosophy and political science are duplicating collections, and to determine what supplementary collection development practices are being used. Initial data were collected from 28 ARL member libraries that submitted profiles listing subject and non-subject parameters covering the subjects of philosophy and political science; additional data were collected by means of telephone interviews conducted with one or more respondents from each of the libraries and questionnaires completed by 25 of the libraries. It is concluded that the libraries studied use approval plans to a varying extent to meet the needs of their institutions' curriculum and to acquire core collections; that a variety of supplementary collection practices are being used; that size of collection and size of materials budget are apparently related to the breadth of variety reported; and that, although resource sharing is recognized as desirable in concept, it is not practiced extensively. Statistical data are presented in 10 tables and 1 bar chart; and appendices include the letter soliciting library profiles, the survey proposal and questionnaire, a telephone interview response sheet, and a listing of selections of the non-subject parameters reported by the libraries studied. (KM)

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COMPARISON OF APPROVAL PLAN PROFILES AND SUPPLEMENTARY COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN SELECTED ARL LIBRARIES

A Report to the Council on Library Resources

Helen Lloyd Snoke

and

Jean L. Loup

November 1986

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INTRODUCTION

For more than twenty years approval plans have been used in collection development, especially by large academic libraries. Four international conferences on approval plans have been held since 1968 when Peter Spyers-Duran organized the first at Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo. In 1980, Spyers-Duran asserted, "The approval plan concept appears to have served institutional needs well, as demonstrated by the number of libraries utilizing it in a creative manner."[1] An Association of Research Libraries survey in 1981, found that 85% of member libraries reporting (86 of 101) used one or more approval plan. This was the same percentage reported in 1969.[2]

Definitions of approval plan vary. McCullough combines blanket orders and approval plans in her annotated bibliography covering the early years, 1958-1972; she makes little distinction between them.[3] Spyers-Duran defined approval plan as ". . .a long-term contractual arrangement between a bookdealer specializing in selling newly published titles and a library for the acquisition of library materials based on a sophisticated collection development profile for the library."[4] Kevil has defined the term as a "pipeline with a set of filters, the pipeline to bring into consideration of all new books, and filters to block shipment of those books the library has decided it does not want to consider for acquisition."[5]

Although many academic libraries use approval plans, questions about their value and possible long term effect continue to be asked. As early as 1970, Wilden-Hart asked, "If a substantial number of larger libraries in the United States are using approval plans from a limited number of jobbers, are they all building up similar collections?"[6] The author expressed belief in the value of approval plans to provide a basic core, but she raised questions about their long-term effects and how to supplement approval plans to provide unique special collections.[7]

The present study, funded by a Council on Library Resources Cooperative Research Grant for Librarians and Faculty Members, has sought to learn the extent to which member institutions of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) with Blackwell North America (B/NA) Approval Plans covering philosophy and political science are duplicating collections, and to find out what supplementary collection development practices are being used.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON APPROVAL PLANS

Not everyone has endorsed approval plans for academic libraries. Especially in the early 1970's the literature reported a number of negative viewpoints. Rouse determined, after trying an approval plan, that librarians who knew the faculty and their needs could do a better job of selection than a jobber could.[8] Similarly, DeVilbiss found that there was little correlation between faculty needs in four subject areas (agriculture, economics, biological sciences, and literature) and titles received on approval plans from either of two vendors. Both plans were canceled.[9] Dobbyn questioned whether approval plan purchasing would result in collections which are used. She saw acquisitions by an approval plan as "a simple, easy, expensive method."[10] Evans studied three methods of selection (approval plan, faculty selection, and librarian selection) in four libraries. He found that books selected by librarians were most used and approval plan purchases had the least use.[11] In a later article, Evans and Argyres reported on the bases of two studies that "Approval plans, even when carefully monitored, do bring in more nonused material than do other methods of acquisition."[12] The writers acknowledged, however, that in research libraries use is not the only, or sometimes even the major, purpose of acquisitions.[13]

Merritt gave a qualified endorsement to approval plans. He believed that the value of such a plan was the opportunity to examine and evaluate a book to select or reject it. He cautioned that continuous review of the profile and good communications with the vendor on the reason for returns were important.[14] An approval plan in a health sciences library was found to contribute effectively to collection development. Hulbert and Curry found that fewer review journals had to be monitored and the work of selection was appreciably reduced when an approval plan was used.[15]

Alldredge surveyed collection development officers or acquisition librarians in 44 academic libraries. Ninety percent of those responding said that they started an approval plan to build a broadbased, rather than a core, collection. She believed that her findings refuted Wilden-Hart's statement that the purpose of an approval plan is to build a core collection.[16] The ARL survey, noted above, indicated that members used approval plans for various reason, such as: "to broaden selection coverage, save staff time, improve collection development, and realize processing efficiencies."[17] Disadvantages were cited also, including: unpredictability, tendency to accept marginal material because returns involve significant staff effort, and the vigilance required to monitor approval plans.[18] The importance of a well-constructed profile and careful monitoring of both the profile and vendor performance were stressed by Mann as essential to assure that an approval plan is a valuable method of acquisition in an academic library.[19]

A 1981 national survey of private and state-supported academic institutions by Cargill and Alley found that 73% of the 71 libraries responding had domestic approval plans and most believed the plans to be quite satisfactory.[20] Atkinson supported use of a vendor profile and approval plan to develop a collection for instruction. He maintained: "It is possible to construct a 2+ collection with macrodecisions alone. By developing a vendor profile, designating relevant subjects and standard

publishers, a 2+ collection can be built more or less automatically. As one moves toward either end of the scale, however, collection effort increases."[21]

Spyers-Duran spoke of a different value which approval plans can provide for academic libraries. He asserted that approval plan vendors are able to protect scholarly publishing output needed by academic libraries by representing to publishers, who may feel the threat of the Thor Power Tool decision by the Supreme Court, a "significant block of purchasing power."[22]

A number of vendor performance studies have been reported. Grant and Perelmuter used speed in supplying titles, bibliographic accuracy of slips, and discount provided as criteria to evaluate three approval plan vendors (Ballen, Baker & Taylor (B&T), B/NA). They found that each vendor was best in some way and concluded that the library should decide which criterion has the highest priority.[23] Gregor and Fraser compared the performance of three vendors in supplying books through approval plan profiles for three subjects, political science, psychology, and economics. All three vendors performed satisfactorily although two were more helpful than the third in determining appropriate profiles. The authors stressed that responsibility for good communications be shared by the vendor and the library.[24] Walters matched books received from B&T with slips from B/NA in a 30 week controlled study. She found that each vendor was a winner in some respects and that better discounts could be achieved through the bid process for approval plan purchases.[25]

Reidelbach and Shirk have made an extensive study of the process of choosing an approval plan vendor. Ten steps were outlined including on-site presentations from several vendors and gathering data from other libraries which use a plan being considered. When the vendor is chosen, profile development begins.[26] In the evaluation of 8 approval plan vendors in terms of their own experiences, 129 academic librarians participated. Among the ARL libraries in the study, B/NA was most often represented. Yankee Book Peddler was second, and B&T was third. Extensive tables are presented in both the second and third parts of this report.[27] Articles by Berkner and Mosher have addressed the rating of approval plan vendor also.[28]

Several articles discussed ways which could make an approval plan more effective. Beck made a case for involvement of the faculty in the development of an approval plan profile including decisions on subject areas, depth of coverage, and formats to be acquired. Involvement at this stage causes less pressure and time commitment for the faculty although at the University of Washington, Beck reported, review of books received through approval plan are displayed each week for faculty and bibliographers to examine.[29]

Shelton estimated that approval plan purchases represent 60 to 65% of the University of Wyoming's total acquisitions of recent monographic publications. A task force studying this library's acquisition practices recommended an overall assessment by the collection development officer of approval plans used and an annual analysis of the subject distribution and the proportion of scholarly publishing represented by their approval plans.[30] McDonald and others described a statistical method for evaluating performance of an approval plan in an academic library which would require

a minimum investment of staff time.[31] Newborn and Godden found that the use of the MARC tape service helped to make new publications received through a comprehensive approval plan available to patrons sooner; it also assured prompt payment.[32] Perrault found that use of the vendor's microfiche service to check against three selection aids for titles reviewed which could be expected to arrive on approval plan was very helpful.[33]

Looking to the future at a 1979 conference on approval plans, Axford predicted: "More than likely, the 1980's will also see libraries that are part of a system developing their profiles cooperatively in order to take advantage of increasing capabilities for effective resource sharing."[34] Our study does not indicate that this joint development of profiles has yet taken place.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The study had two major objectives:

1) To compare approval plan profiles of selected libraries belonging to the Association of Research Libraries in order to determine whether they are building essentially duplicate collections through their approval plans.

2) To determine what methods and resources these selected research libraries are using in collection development to supplement approval plans for philosophy and political science.

As a secondary objective, the investigators planned to compare, for the Research Libraries Group members in the sample, each library's level of current collecting intensity in philosophy and political science, as recorded through the RLG Conspectus, with their approval plans.

To meet these objectives several research questions were developed:

Are ARL libraries acquiring very similar collections as a result of using approval plans as the primary method of selection?

What proportion of the currently-received materials are acquired through the approval plans and what through title-by-title selection?

Do the selection patterns vary between the two subjects, philosophy and political science? In what ways?

What methods and resources are being used by selected libraries to supplement their approval plans in the fields of philosophy and political science?

How do RLG members in the population report their current collecting intensity for philosophy and political science in the RLG Conspectus, and how does that compare with their approval plan profiles?

A decision was made to use Blackwell North America, Inc. as the approval plan vendor for the study because of the numeric coding for both subject and non subject descriptors which all libraries subscribing to the plan use to define their profiles, and because the company was known to be a major supplier of materials for academic libraries.

Since science has been considered by some as a less effective field in which to use approval plans as a major source of selection,[35] approval plan profiles for The University of Michigan Library for several subjects in the Humanities and in the Social Sciences were examined. Philosophy and political science were selected for the study because they represent manageable subjects for monitoring and reporting. In addition, they allowed us to study a subject in each of the major fields, Humanities and Social Sciences, for which approval plans have been most often recommended.[36] B/NA provided the investigators with a list of all ARL member libraries with B/NA approval plans which include philosophy and political science, a total of twenty-nine. (One library was later found not to have B/NA approval plan coverage for the requisite subject areas.)

Word that our grant had been approved was received as we were about to leave for the 1985 Annual Conference of the American Library Association. Before leaving, we asked the chairs of the two Resources and Technical Services Division discussion groups, Collection Development Officers of Large Research Libraries and Collection Development Officers of Medium-sized Research Libraries, for a few minutes on their meeting agendas to introduce ourselves, describe our study and ask for their cooperation in the months ahead, and both agreed. We were pleased with the response received during these two meetings and looked forward to getting home and beginning the work.

Use of Profiles

Our first task was the initial letter to be sent to each of the twenty-nine ARL libraries identified from the list supplied by B/NA. The letter introduced the study in a brief summary and asked for copies of the B/NA profiles which covered philosophy and political science to be sent to us. (See Appendix A for a copy of the letter.) The letter was mailed in the late summer, 1985.

The first response was a letter of regret from the only Canadian library on the list, indicating an interest in our study, but pointing out that their B/NA approval plan included only science subjects. This meant that our population was really twenty-eight libraries with profiles which included philosophy and political science. By fall, 1985, profiles were received from twenty-seven of these libraries; the twenty-eighth was received directly from B/NA in the summer of 1986.

Many of the respondents sent letters with thoughtful comments on our premise; some agreed and others did not, but all expressed a willingness to participate and an interest in the final results. We have included excerpts from a few of the letters:

"We wish to register with you our feeling that concern over duplication of current scholarly books in ARL libraries should be put to rest. We hope you will come to the conclusion that current scholarly books should be present where study in the field justifies them and that academic programs should not be supported principally through interlibrary loans."

"A major value of your study, I expect, will be that it will indicate the extent to which ARL libraries are selecting materials beyond those acquired through the approval plans. I certainly hope, however, that you will not overlook or downgrade in your conclusions the positive significance of the fact that the use of approval plans by ARL libraries through a now quite limited number of jobbers is resulting in our automatic acquisition of the same materials. While approval plans with B/NA or B&T are very handy from the standpoint of acquisitions processing, their primary value from the perspective of collection development is precisely that they supply all libraries with primarily the same materials. This replication in each library defines in effect that core of materials on each subject; each library can build upon this core as necessary to meet its particular requirements..."

"We use the approval plan to bring in the core, English language, contemporary materials, primarily to support undergraduate and graduate courses. The real difference between any two collections will most likely lie in the strategies used to bring in the other types of materials, e.g., foreign languages, esoteric publishers, formats, etc. The degree of activity in retrospective collection, or the strength that already exists in that category is also a critical factor to take into account."

As approval plan profiles arrived, both subject and non-subject parameters were examined; a decision was made to use "books" profiles only for each of the two subject fields, philosophy and political science. In most cases little difference was found in the subject choices made by the libraries in the study. All but six libraries chose to receive books for both philosophy and political science. Of the six which had exceptions to all books, four libraries had exceptions in one or the other of the two subjects, and two libraries had exceptions in both. For instance, one library chose books for all of philosophy except Arabic philosophy (15360413), Indic philosophy (15360430), and Other unspecified philosophical systems (15360490). Another eliminated Arabic philosophy, Asceticism (15360610), and Fate and fatalism (15360730) in philosophy, and Public administration (277856) in political science.

Choices of non-subject parameters did vary; each library's profile showing "book," "form," or "none" for every NSP was entered into a microcomputer by a graduate student research assistant and transferred as an Ascii file to the Michigan Terminal System for analysis by MIDAS, a program developed for the MTS. Results of this analysis are presented in the Findings section of the report.

Questionnaire Development and Use

A questionnaire was developed to gain information on the size of the collection, size of the materials budget, B/NA expenditures, number of titles purchased, number and nature of returns, and other approval plans used in participating libraries. Respondents were also asked to indicate

whether the answers given were based on the total library systems or on the main library only. Acquisitions and collection development staff members from The University of Michigan Library provided helpful comments on the questionnaire format and phrasing of questions.

The questionnaire with a cover letter (attached to this report as Appendix B) was mailed to the twenty-eight libraries in November, 1985. Included in the mailing was initial information about telephone interviews to be scheduled during the winter. Responses were received from twenty-five libraries, and tabulation by a research assistant was begun.

As we studied responses and the initial tabulation, it became clear that variations in the kind of records kept and the unit of measurement reported were considerable. Although we expected to concentrate on comparisons of philosophy and political science (size of collection, expenditures, number of titles purchased, number of returns to B/NA, etc.), data were not consistently available. In most cases, therefore, we have reported our findings on all purchases and returns rather than for the two subject fields compared by approval plan profile. In addition, information reported to us on size of collection and expenditures for materials varied from published statistics for ARL libraries in several cases. In order to make comparisons among all libraries in the study we made the decision to use published statistics when these varied from the numerical data recorded on the questionnaire.

Information from the questionnaire was coded and entered into MTS computer through the process described above for NSP profile data. The numerical data were analyzed by the MIDAS program. Tabulation of data from questionnaire responses was made separately for those libraries which reported on the basis of main library only and those libraries which reported for a total library system. Tables 4 and 5 in the Findings section of this report show these data separately.

Size of library collection appeared to be the most useful basis for making comparisons; however, promised anonymity for libraries in the study was an important consideration. A decision was made to group libraries into three categories by size of collection in 1984-85; Category I libraries had over three million volumes, Category II libraries had two to three million volumes, and Category III libraries had one to two million volumes. These categories have been used extensively in reporting our findings.

Interview Process

To obtain the information on supplementary collection practices in participating libraries telephone interviews were planned and an interview schedule was developed. (A copy of the response sheet used during and following each interview is attached as Appendix C) Telephone appointments with either Loup or Snoke were made by the research assistant for each library respondent; usually this was the collection development officer, but in some cases two or more interviews for a library were arranged and held with selectors in order to get information about collection practices in both philosophy and political science. All twenty-eight libraries were reached through the telephone interviews of approximately thirty minutes in length; most interviews were conducted during the winter and spring of 1986, but a few had to be rescheduled and were held in the early fall, 1986.

Responsibility for interviewing was divided equally between the two researchers who agreed that this activity was the most enjoyable and informative of all those undertaken during the project. It was from the information received in the interviews that we began to see the distinct differences which make each of the libraries unique. Description of these collection practices which supplement approval plan purchasing is summarized in the Findings section of the report.

Use of Conspectus

As a secondary objective, comparison of approval plan profiles with levels of current collecting intensity as reported through the Research libraries Group Conspectus was projected for RLG member libraries participating in the study. Examination of the profiles and the Conspectus led to the conclusion that no direct comparison was feasible. A summary of this analysis is included in the Findings section which follows.

FINDINGS

USAGE OF THE NON-SUBJECT PARAMETERS

Blackwell/North American provides in its profiling not only the expected subject divisions and subdivisions, but also what they call non-subject parameters (NSP's), through which a library may choose Books, Forms, or None for items in divisions such as academic difficulty level, type of library, type of book, language of book, and type of publisher. An examination of the NSP's for the twenty-eight libraries in the study revealed some variations which would undoubtedly result in differences in the library collections.

Twenty-four of the 128 NSP's were designated as Book by all twenty-eight libraries. One additional NSP (trade publishing) was selected by twenty-seven, with the twenty-eighth library selecting none. Because the study had called for libraries using the approval plans in a comprehensive manner, the selections of this library (which uses the plan for university press titles only) have been eliminated from the NSP analysis.

The NSP's for which all libraries received books include the following:

Academic difficulty level	
Professional books	106
Other	107
Readership level	
Specialist reader	301
General reader	303
Type of library	
University-research library	401
Returnable-forms	408
Type of book	
General book	501
Multi-author text	506
Type of edition	
Critical edition	601
General edition	611

Language of book	
English language	701
Type of publisher	
Trade publisher	902
Printing history	
New	1001
Format of publication	
Hardbound book	1102
Time characteristics of subject	
1900-1945	1219
20th century	1220
1945-1969	1223
1970 to future	1224
No time	1226
Treatment of subject	
History of	1401
Political aspects	1405
Biographical treatment	1415
Social aspects of	1422
General or no specific treatment	1427
Psychological aspects of	1430

On the other hand, a number of NSP's were chosen by one-third of the libraries or fewer, and Table 1 displays the number of libraries together with the number of such selections made. One library chose sixteen of these seldom-selected NSP's in the field of philosophy. The largest number of this group of NSP's chosen for political science was eleven, also by one library. The mode for both philosophy and political science is one and the median for both is two. Means (3.92 for philosophy and 3.43 for political science) are skewed for both subjects because a few libraries chose many of these NSP's. The five libraries which have chosen nine or more of these seldom-selected NSP's in their philosophy profiles and the five libraries which have chosen eight or more for their political science profiles are different in this respect from a large majority of the population.

Table 2 indicates the sixteen NSP's which were seldom selected. These parameters seem to fall into three categories: 1) **popular treatment and undergraduate level** (103, 104, 406, 1416, and 1431); 2) **special formats** (508, 532, 534, and 1104); and 3) **languages other than English** (702, 711, 713, 714, 723, 742, and 744). No correlation was found between collection size or library expenditures and the decision to receive titles in any of the non-subject categories.

Most libraries selected the same level (book, form, or none) for both philosophy and political science, and for any one NSP the variation between the two subjects was never more than four libraries. Most typically, the variation was one or two libraries. Occasionally the variation can be explained by the differences in the two subjects, such as that in NSP's 522 (Data book/tables) and 523 (Atlas); at other times the only explanation seems to be the expected variations among libraries.

Because the profiles for these subjects were always part of a more comprehensive profile (often a humanities profile or a social sciences profile), there are occasional oddities, such as NSP 534 (Musical scores) for which eight libraries chose books in philosophy and seven in political

Table 1. NUMBER OF LIBRARIES WHICH CHOSE NON-SUBJECT PARAMETERS NOT CHOSEN BY 2/3 OF TOTAL POPULATION

Philosophy		Political Science	
NSP	LIB	NSP	LIB
16	1		
11	1	11	1
9	3	9	2
		8	2
		6	1
4	4	4	2
3	2	3	1
2	5	2	3
1	8	1	11
24	94	23	79

Mean for Phil.	3.92	Mean for P.S.	3.43
Median for Ph.	2	Median for P.S.	2
Mode for Ph.	1	Mode for P.S.	1

Table 2. NON-SUBJECT PARAMETERS CHOSEN BY FEWER THAN 1/3 OF THE LIBRARIES

NSP's			No. of Libraries
Academic difficulty level	01		
Lower undergrad text		03	1 (Ph. only)
Upper undergrad text		04	8
Type of library	04		
Popular Collection		06	4
Type of book	05		
Collected articles-pp		08	7
Journal monograph		32	3
Musical score		34	9
Language of book	07		
German		02	7
Spanish		11	7
French		13	9
Italian		14	5
Russian		23	6
Polyglot		42	9
Any other language		44	6
Format of publication	11		
Pamphlet		04	9
Treatment of subject	14		
Popular biog treatment		16	3
Popular		31	1

science. NSP 801 (English as the language of the original) was chosen by twenty-five libraries as books for philosophy and by twenty-six as books for political science. Although B/NA distributed no titles in that category during 1985/86, it is likely that libraries are seldom interested in translations of works published originally in English. The libraries which selected forms for NSP 901 (University press) have separate approval plans for university press titles with another vendor.

The one NSP for which the selection pattern seems destined to change is NSP 1116 (Software), eight libraries having chosen forms in 1985 and nineteen none. Most libraries, in the interviews conducted later, indicated they had begun to collect in this area.

During 1985/86 B/NA distributed more than 20,000 titles profiled for five NSP's: University/research library; general edition; English language; hardbound; and general or no specific treatment. In addition, between 5000 and 20,000 titles were profiled for another nine NSP's; these were professional book, other book, specialist reader, general reader, undergraduate library, general book, paperbound, 1970 to future, and no time. For these NSP's all libraries chose books except for undergraduate library and paperbound. For the former two libraries chose forms, the rest books; for the latter one library chose forms for political science only; the rest chose books.

In contrast the eighteen NSP's for which fewer than fifty titles were profiled have a wide variation in selection patterns. None were selected as books by all libraries, although two came within two libraries. The number of libraries selecting these NSP's as books ranged from zero to twenty-six.

See Appendix D for a listing of all the NSP's and the selection pattern for each.

In addition to the NSP's, B/NA provides the capability of limiting the price of a title to be distributed on approval. As can be seen in Table 3, there is a wide range of upper limits, from $60 to $200, placed by libraries. Below that price, the library will accept books; above it the library wants forms. Some libraries also set lower limits, that is, below a certain price, B/NA should send forms or nothing. As also can be seen in the table, there is no correlation between size of library and the amount of dollar limit.

Only three libraries differentiated between the dollar limits set for philosophy and those set for political science:

1) Category II library
   Philosophy: Books to $50, Forms over $50.
   Political Science: Books to $75, Forms over $75.

2) Category II library
   Philosophy: None to $5, Books $5-45, Forms over $45.
   Political Science: None to $5, Books $5-75, Forms over $75.

3) Category III library
   Philosophy: None to $5, Books $5-100, Forms over $100.
   Political Science: Books to $100, Forms over $100.

Table 3 PRICE LIMITS ON TITLES

List Price Limitations	Collection Size Category	No. of Lib.
Books to $200, Forms over $200	I, II, III	3
Books to $150, Forms over $150	I, II, III	3
Books to $125, Forms over $125	II, III	2
Books to $100, Forms over $100	I, II, II, III, III, III, III, III	8
Books to $99.99, Forms over $100	III	1
Books to $99, Forms over $99	II	1
Books to $75, Forms over $75	II	1
Books to $75, Forms over $75	I, II, II, III, III	5
Books to $60, Forms over $60	III	1
Forms to $1, Books $1-75, Forms over $75	I	1

QUESTIONNAIRE ANALYSIS

EXPENDITURES FOR B/NA APPROVAL PURCHASES

Table 4 shows the total B/NA expenditures, percent of total expenditures for materials, number of titles purchased through B/NA approval, and size of collection category (I-III) for the sixteen libraries which reported information on B/NA approval plan activity on the basis of the total library system. Table 5 provides the same information for the nine libraries which reported for the main library only. It should be noted, however, that the figures for total expenditure for materials (not given here because anonymity was promised to libraries participating in the study but used to calculate the percent of total expenditures) and for size of collection (used to determine categories) are those reported to ARL. Libraries in Category I had more than three million volumes, those in Category II had more than two but less than three million volumes, and libraries in Category III had more than one but less than two million volumes.

Each of the two major groups (systems or main library only) had one or more of each collection size category represented. Among the total library systems (Table 4), both the largest amount ($312,644) and the largest percent of total budget for materials (13.7 %) were spent by libraries of one to two million volumes. The range for total B/NA expenditures was $65,329 to $312,644. Range in percent of total expenditures for B/NA approval purchases was 2.7% to 13.7%.

Among the Main Library Only group (Table 5), one library with a collection of two to three million volumes (Category II) had both the largest expenditure ($249,449) and largest percent of total materials expenditure (12.2%). A Category I library (over three million volumes) had both the smallest B/NA expenditure ($56,858) and the smallest percent of total materials expenditure for B/NA approval purchases (1.2%) Range for total B/NA expenditures was $56,858 to $249,449. The range in percent of total expenditures for B/NA was 1.2% to 12.2%.

As would be expected, there was considerable variation from the smallest number of titles purchased to the largest number (2,345 to 12,209 in the Total Library Systems group, and 2,394 to 8,177 in the Main Library Only group.) There is also variation in the average cost per title, based on the B/NA expenditures for a library and the number of titles purchased; e.g., one library from Table 5 spent $195,934 for 5,810 titles, an average of $33.72 per title, and another spent $137,322 for 5,845 titles, an average of $23.50 per title. This may be due to several factors. The library with the smaller cost per book had a greater return rate and also included more "form" and fewer "book" choices in its NSP profile. The library with the larger cost per book may have included other more costly subject categories in its approval plan. These were not examined for the current study.

Table 4. EXPENDITURES AND PURCHASES BY LIBRARIES REPORTING FOR TOTAL LIBRARY SYSTEMS

B/NA Expend.	% of Total Expend.	Titles Purchased B/NA	Coll. Size Category
312,644	11.1	12.209	III
300,000	8.8	10,200	II
225,000	13.7	6,635	III
212,013	6.2	7,129	II
211,116	4.9	8,148	I
208,046	8.5	6,935	II
195,103	3.4	6,033	I
191,548	9.0	7,396	II
182,447	8.3	6,329	III
178,333	9.4	6,907	II
173,600	5.9	7,703	II
145,534	3.4	5,942	I
145,000	7.3	5,400	III
120,435	8.5	4,493	III
116,018	2.7	4,098	I
65,329	2.7	2,345	II

Table 5. EXPENDITURES AND PURCHASES BY LIBRARIES REPORTING FOR MAIN LIBRARY ONLY

B/NA Expend.	% of Total Exp.	Titles Pur. B/NA	Coll. Size Category
249,449	12.2	8,177	II
218,853	8.3	8,219	III
200,840	5.4	7,004	III
199,000	7.2	7,384	III
195,934	9.9	5,810	III
137,322	7.6	5,845	III
117,464	5.5	4,720	III
111,939	4.3	5,041	II
56,858	1.2	2,394	I

RANGE AND MEAN OF COLLECTION SIZE, MATERIALS BUDGET, AND B/NA EXPENDITURES BY THREE SIZE CATEGORIES

Table 6 shows the range and mean size of three groups of ARL libraries included in the study. The five libraries in Category I range in size of collection from approximately three to six million volumes in 1985, according to ARL published statistics. The average (mean) size of libraries in this category was 4,809,814. The annual budget for materials in these libraries ranged from $4,256,069 to $5,754,736 with a mean of $4,663,576. Expenditures for materials purchased on a B/NA Approval Plan ranged from $56,858 to $211,116; mean expenditures for these five libraries was $144,926. Percent of the group's mean budget for materials spent on B/NA approval purchase was only 3.1%.

The ten libraries in collection size Category II ranged from two to three million volumes in 1985; mean size was 2,214,665 volumes. Materials budget for these libraries ranged from $1,894,874 to $3,406,656 with a mean of $2,543,371. B/NA approval purchases ranged from $65,329 to $300,000; mean B/NA expenditure was $187,806 for this group, 7.4% of their mean budget for materials. It should be noted that B/NA expenditures for Category II were based on nine libraries which reported this information.

The largest group of the ARL libraries in the study was collection size category III, thirteen libraries which ranged in size from one to two million volumes in 1985. Mean size of these library collections was 1,584,196. Category III libraries has annual budgets for materials of $1,416,294 to $3,703,014; mean of the group's materials budget was $2,369,469. Expenditures for material purchases through B/NA purchases was 7.9. (B/NA expenditure figures were based on information from the eleven libraries reporting.)

Both B/NA expenditures and percent of their total mean budget spent on the B/NA Approval Plan were less for the largest libraries (Category I) in this study than for either of the other groups. Percent of expenditures for the group of libraries in Category I was less than half that of Category III libraries as a group. On the other hand, libraries as grouped in Categories II and III were not very different from each other. Category II had a mean of approximately $1000 more than Category III although Category III devoted in slightly larger portion of their aggregate budget on B/NA approval purchases than did Category II, 7.9% for the former to 7.4% for the latter.

None of these ARL Libraries is small; all had 1985 collections of more than one million volumes and budgets for materials of more than one million dollars. It appears, however, that the larger libraries are spending a proportionately smaller amount of their materials budgets on a B/NA Approval Plan than the other libraries studied. It also appears that there is little difference between libraries in the other two categories in terms of amount spent on B/NA Approval Plans.

Table 6. SUMMARY DATA BY CATEGORIES

Coll. Size Category	No. of Libraries	Range Vol.	Mean Size	Range of Budget	Mean Budget	Range B/NA Expend.	Mean B/NA Expend.	% of Mean Budget on B/NA
I	5	3-6 mil.	4,809,814	4,256,069-5,754,736	4,663,576	56,858-211,116	144,926	3.1%
II	10	2-3 mil.	2,214,665	1,894,874-3,406,656	2,543,371	65,329-300,000 *	187,806 *	7.4% *
III	13	1-2 mil.	1,584,196	1,416,294-3,703,014	2,369,469	120,435-312,644 **	186,813 **	7.9% **

* Based on 9 libraries reporting

** Based on 11 libraries reporting

B/NA RETURNS

Table 7 shows the number and percent of books returned to B/NA by each of the twenty-five libraries from which questionnaire responses were received. These data are grouped by collection size categories (I for collections of more than three million volumes, II for collections of two to three million volumes, and III for collections of one to two million volumes.) While there is considerable variation overall, the greatest variation, both in percent and number of returns, is found in Category III. Here the smallest percent of returns (.2%) and the largest (29.4%) are found. In actual numbers the range is 12 to 1872.

Second in number of returns (1,595) was the library which received the largest number of titles on approval from B/NA (13,804). This library also purchased the greatest number of titles (12,209 as shown in Table 4). No correlation was found between collection size category and percent or number of returns.

Nature of Returns

Sixteen libraries reported that they kept records of the books returned and the nature of those returns on their B/NA Approval Plans; Nine libraries did not keep such records at the time of the survey (Fall, 1985) although one reported an intention to do so in the future. Three libraries did not respond to the questionnaire.

In describing the record-keeping process, some respondents said they saved slips from each returned book or made a copy of the approval form and noted the reason on slip or form. Use of B/NA's records; e.g., Annual Treatment report which provides a breakdown of returns by subject, was mentioned. One person reported that records by title were kept for a year in the library's order file and that an informal chart of reasons for returning approval books was kept as a means of looking for patterns. Another reported that records were kept only on a sample basis and not with regularity. Still another said that reasons were recorded and saved if they were pertinent for a profile change, and then they were discarded.

Three major reasons were given for returning books: (1) duplicates (most frequently mentioned); (2) defective copies; and (3) rejections because of subject, treatment, or format. One person mentioned "picture books and titles deemed too unsophisticated or too highly specialized to suit the need of the faculty, students and curriculum." Another person reported a policy of returning only books which duplicated titles received on standing orders.

Number of books returned on an approval plan, reasons for returning them, and use made of records of returns varied considerably among the libraries in this study. While some librarians believed that these records could help in collection management, others did not think that the possible gains would be sufficient to warrant the time expenditure involved.

In answer to another question regarding forms returned, only three of the twenty-five libraries reported that records were kept of the number of forms they returned to B/NA as orders for books.

Table 7. B/NA RETURNS

Coll. Size Category	% of Return	Number Returned	Number Received
I	14.2	983	6,925
I	13.4	1,266	9,414
I	12.6	871	6,904
I	7.8	203	2,597
I	7.6	337	4,435
II	16.5	1,374	8,309
II	11.7	944	8,073
II	10.7	888	8,284
II	8.6	722	8,425
II	7.3	540	7,447
II	7.2	788	10,988
II	5.8	310	5,351
II	3.0	75	2,420
II	.8	63	8,240
III	29.4	1,872	6,365
III	18.1	1,200	6,600
III	11.7	627	5,347
III	11.6	1,595	13,804
III	10.1	748	7,383
III	6.3	390	6,235
III	4.9	329	6,658
III	4.6	354	7,738
III	3.7	223	6,033
III	2.7	196	7,200
III	.2	12	8,231

OTHER APPROVAL PLANS USED

Twenty-five libraries responded to the question "What other approval plans which you use in addition to B/NA would cover philosophy and political science?" The number reported ranged from twenty-two for one library to zero for four libraries. The mean was 2.96, somewhat skewed by the one library with twenty-two. Both median and mode were two. Approval plans mentioned in addition to the B/NA plan included both foreign and U.S. vendors. Table 8 shows the number of other approval plans for each of twenty-five libraries responding to this question. Roman numerals indicate the collection size category (I--over three million volumes, II--two to three million volumes, and III-one to two million volumes). The data indicate that four of the five largest libraries have five or more approval plans, but among the other two groups there does not appear to be any difference attributable to size.

Table 9 lists the other approval plan vendors which were reported by three or more of the twenty-five libraries. Since all but one of these approval plans supply books from one or more foreign countries (a number of other plans listed by one or two libraries do this also), their use would be likely to limit the foreign book purchases from B/NA for some of the libraries in the study. The one United States based vendor, Yankee Book Peddler, was used by four libraries primarily to obtain books from various American university presses. This also would represent a limitation on the B/NA profiles for these four libraries.

INTERVIEW RESPONSES

LANGUAGES SELECTED

European languages

Seventeen libraries indicate they collect materials in the Western European languages for both subjects. Five others limit their selection to materials in one or two languages, with French and German being the most common. Another five libraries differ the foreign language selection pattern between philosophy and political science. Three of these selected from more languages in philosophy, the other two more in political science. One library indicated they do no foreign language selection. Special languages mentioned include Scandinavian, Polish, Dutch, Classical Greek and Latin. A number of libraries indicated they have strong Slavic programs. For the most part, the larger the library the more likely they are to be selecting more languages.

Middle Eastern languages

The five largest libraries, all in Category I, collect in Middle Eastern languages, five others of varying sizes collect in a limited way, and eighteen indicate they do no collecting in these languages. One library said it would accept gift materials but would not select. Another library indicated an interest in collecting materials in Hebrew for philosophy.

Table 8. OTHER APPROVAL PLANS IN ADDITION TO B/NA

No. of AP	Collection Size Category	No. of Libs.
22	I	1
7	I,I	2
5	I	1
3	II, III, III, III	4
2	I, II, II, II, III, III, III, III	8
1	II, II, III, III, III	5
0	II, II, II, III	4

Mean = 2.96
Mode = 2
Median = 2

Table 9. OTHER APPROVAL PLANS REPORTED BY THREE OR MORE LIBRARIES

Approval Plan Vendors	No. of Libraries
B. H. Blackwell	14
Harrassowitz	12
Touzot	4
Yankee	4
Casalini Libri	4
African Imprint	3
Puvill	3

Asian languages

There is more interest in collecting in Asian languages, most frequently Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, than in Middle Eastern languages. The five largest libraries again all collect in Asian languages as do an additional three libraries of varying sizes. Three libraries collect in a limited way and thirteen do not collect. Four libraries vary the collecting pattern between philosophy and political science, three collect in more languages for philosophy and the fourth in more for political science.

Other languages

The four largest libraries indicate they collect in all languages. A few others indicated an exotic language or two which they collect, including Hindi and Sanskrit. The remaining (twenty-one) indicate they do not collect in other languages.

NON-TRADE PUBLISHING

Eleven libraries reported that they collect pamphlets in both philosophy and political science, two of these have strong pamphlet collections in both subjects and two others are collecting heavily in political science. Seven libraries collect pamphlets in both subjects but to a limited extent in one or both. Ten rarely or never acquire pamphlets in philosophy, and three rarely or never acquire them in political science. One library does not buy pamphlets but accepts gifts of them. Several libraries specified geographic areas from which they collect political science pamphlet materials; e.g., Latin America or West Africa.

Collecting privately published materials in both philosophy and political science was reported by twelve libraries, three of these are collecting heavily in private publishing. Seven collect these materials in both subjects but to a limited extent in one or both fields. Ten rarely or never buy privately published philosophy materials, and seven rarely or never buy these publications in political science.

Society publications are more likely to be purchased by the ARL libraries in the study than other non-trade publications are. Eighteen libraries reported that they regularly acquire society publications in both philosophy and political science, eleven of these purchase heavily in one or both subjects. Eight others do limited collecting of society publications in one or both subjects. Two libraries acquire society publications in philosophy only from those organizations in which they have memberships.

Collection of non-trade publications appears to be somewhat related to size of total collection. The largest libraries in the study, those with holdings of more than three million volumes, more often reported collecting extensively in materials from non-trade publishers; this was especially notable in society publications. Libraries with one to two million volumes were more likely than others in the study to report that they did limited collecting in private publishing or that they rarely or never collected from these sources. Strong collections in special areas or of one type of private publishing were reported by research libraries of every size in the study. Overall, private publishing is acquired more often and more extensively in political science than in philosophy.

FORMATS COLLECTED

Each of the twenty-eight libraries in the study were asked to identify the formats other than books in which they collected materials on philosophy and on political science. Figure 1 shows the number of libraries which collect these formats.

As one would expect, all twenty-eight libraries collect serials on both of the disciplines studied (philosophy and political science). The only other format for which there was no difference between the two disciplines was computer software; six libraries collected materials of this type. The category "other" refers to a collection of clippings in political science held by one library.

In general, libraries reported collecting more formats for political science than for philosophy. The greatest difference between the two disciplines was in the number of libraries collecting maps, twenty in political science and only four in philosophy, but that variation was hardly surprising. There was little difference in the number of libraries collecting microforms in either subject. In the three other formats listed, the number of libraries collecting in political science also exceded the number collecting in philosophy (seventeen to fourteen in manuscripts, fifteen to eleven in audiovisual materials, and ten to five in electronic data bases).

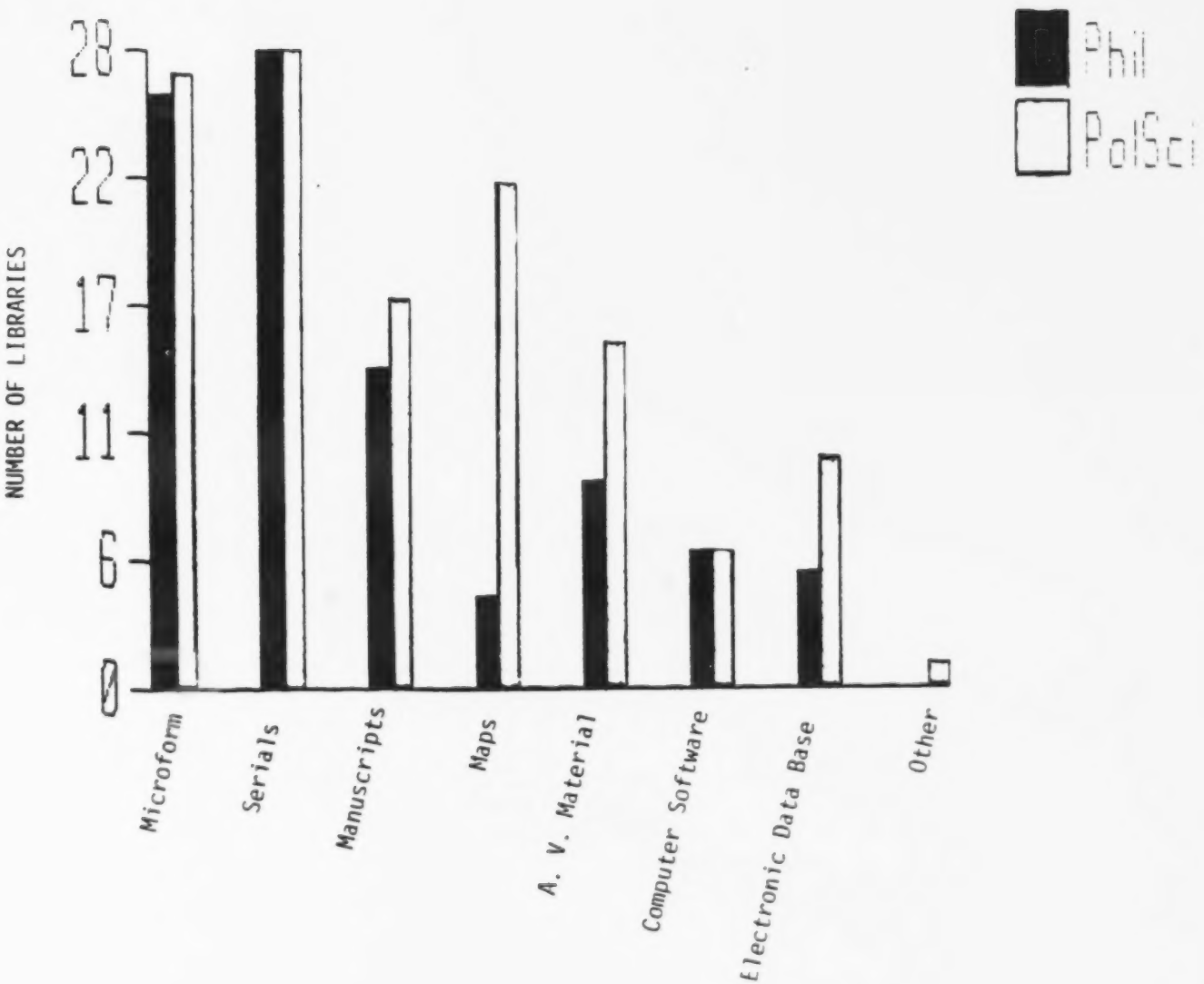
Several libraries reported that audiovisual materials for instruction and electronic data bases, (e.g., ICPSR data tapes in political science and Thesaurus Lingua Grecia data base in philosophy) were administered outside the library. Some noted that they were developing policies to expand the formats in which they would collect, especially in the area of computer software. One collection development officer responded that selection is "format blind" in theory; the policy in that library is to collect research materials regardless of format.

All of the libraries with holdings of over three million volumes collect in at least five of these formats for one or both of the two subject fields; four of these libraries collect in seven of the formats. Two of the libraries with holdings of two to three million volumes collect in six formats other than books, and two more collect in five formats. Three of the thirteen libraries with collections of one to two million volumes acquire materials in six formats other than books, and two more collect in five of these formats. On the whole, the largest libraries collect in a greater variety of formats than either the libraries of two to three million volumes or those with one to two million volumes. Size of collection appears to be related to number of formats in a collection.

RETROSPECTIVE PURCHASING

Eighteen libraries (three in Category I, six in Category II, and nine in Category III) do retrospective purchasing; five more (two in Category I, two in Category II, and one in Category III) carry on a limited program and one library (Category III) does not purchase retrospectively. Four other libraries (two each in Category II and Category III) do more for philosophy than for political science.

Figure 1. FORMATS COLLECTED



While only one of the libraries indicated no retrospective activity, several others indicated limited involvement. Whether a library engages in such purchasing or not depends on several factors: the strength of the existing collection, the interest of the faculty, the money available for such purchases, and the time available to search out needed titles. One Collection Development Officer described that library as a "mature collection" in explaining its limited program of retrospective purchasing. In addition to faculty involvement, two libraries indicated the usefulness of BNA retrospective runs in checking the completeness of their collections. One library purchases retrospectively only items still in print, while another spends nearly all of its firm-order funds on retrospective buying. In the year of the study this amounted to two million dollars!

One selector believes online access will enhance his ability to do retrospective purchasing; another identifies potential purchases from his personal reading as well as the more traditional sources.

STANDING ORDERS

While twenty-three of the twenty-eight libraries have standing orders in both subjects, the five remaining libraries indicated some level of limitation on such orders. Two of the five libraries indicated they use standing orders for philosophy, but only in a limited way for political science. One library does only firm-orders in philosophy, but uses standing orders in political science. Another library uses standing orders in a limited way for both subjects. The last library indicated that, following a 30% cut three years ago, there remain thirteen standing orders in philosophy and one in political science.

While there is no indication that this latter library is attempting to reinstate any standing orders, one of the libraries, which responded positively to the use of standing orders in both subjects, indicated they are now working on filling in the gaps left from a major cutback several years ago. Both of these are Category III libraries

All of the libraries in Category I reported use of standing orders in both subjects. Two of the libraries which limit standing orders are in Category II and three in Category III. There is, therefore, only a slight relationship between the use of standing orders and the size of the library.

RESOURCE SHARING

Fifteen libraries, of the twenty-eight, indicate that they participate in resource sharing agreements, ten others in a limited way, and three not at all.

Fourteen libraries are members of the Center for Research Libraries while two others indicate they withdrew two years ago. Two of the fourteen indicated withdrawal is under consideration. There are nine members of the Research Libraries Group (three others have joined since the interviews were conducted). Two libraries participate in the University of California shared acquisition program. This latter program sets aside 3% of each

library's materials budget to fund: 1) CRL membership; and 2) purchases of expensive materials considered high priority by two or more campuses. Each library sets its own priorities; then all review the list and determine which purchases to support.

A number of regional arrangements were identified including CARL (Colorado Academic and Research Libraries), University Center for Resource Sharing (in Georgia), Metropolitan Washington Area Consortium, AMIGOS, LIRN (Library and Information Resources of the Northwest), METRO (New York City), NYSILL (New York State InterLibrary Loan), and SEMLOL (Southeast Michigan League of Libraries).

One librarian, in responding to the original request for the B/NA profiles, commented, "Much of our monies for monographs are committed to what I call the middle portion of the bell curve of publishing--and I think that is what my faculty members and graduate students request most frequently. I wouldn't be surprised if that is true on any other campuses with comparable research programs in these areas. Can any university afford not to provide these materials at the expense of cooperatively collecting on a local, regional, or national basis the more esoteric, unusual publications?"

There seems to be a reasonable commitment to the concept of resource sharing, although no indication to what extent participating in such an agreement affects the actual selection of materials. (In the future, studies such as RLG's "Conoco Study" may shed light on this issue.)

ANALYSIS OF INTERLIBRARY LOAN

Twelve libraries indicate they have an active program for reviewing interlibrary loan requests and ten others do something but do not have an active program. The remaining six have no program. Libraries in Category III are more likely to engage in analysis of interlibrary loans than libraries in Categories I and II.

Several of the libraries have established rules-of-thumb on what should be reviewed, such as serial titles requested three or more times during one year; or monographs published in the last five or ten years. Few libraries seem to use this review for retrospective buying, but rather for getting an idea of what current materials are missing from the collection.

One selector reviews the ILL requests sent to him with two questions in mind: why was the item not in the library? and why did the patron want the item? He has found three typical answers to the first question: 1) the item is a PhD dissertation; 2) the item was published in 1974/75 during the last days of Richard Abel; and 3) the item was simultaneously published in the US and the UK during a period when B/NA and BHB did not have good control of such publishing and neither sent the title.

One collection development officer is not convinced such review is useful, but leaves the decision up to the individual selector.

EXCHANGE AND GIFT PROGRAMS

Sixteen libraries accept gifts but do not make any effort to seek them. In addition, one library is beginning a gift-seeking program; another goes after money, but not materials. One library occasionally seeks gifts. Eight libraries carry on active gift-seeking programs, but only one mentioned a Friends of the Library group.

There is some range of activity in the area of exchanges. Five libraries indicate an active, extensive exchange program while seven indicate a very limited program and nine have no program at all. The remaining seven libraries tend to have limited programs, some limited to philosophy, some to political science and some through which little is received in either subject. Two had active programs in the past, but have now dropped them, one because publications are no longer free. Two of the active programs concentrate on materials from a specified geographic area, one from Latin American and the other from Slavic countries. One librarian stated, "Exchange can be an expensive means of acquisition."

The Category I libraries are more likely to have both an exchange program and an active gift-seeking program than the libraries in either Category II or Category III.

COLLECTION EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT ACTIVITY

Only one library, a Category III library, indicated collection evaluation and assessment are primary activities, although most others are actively involved in some evaluation or assessment project. Only two libraries, one from Category II, the other from Category III, reported no such activity. The most frequently mentioned activities included the National Collections Inventory Project, the RLG members' Conspectus work, and the national shelflist measurement. Other activities mentioned were the development of collection policy statements, checking bibliographies, and storage review. Several librarians noted the importance of faculty contact and involvement, especially during times of serials cancellations.

The library which described collection evaluation and assessment as a primary activity is actively involved in program development on that campus. The library provides an extensive statement (5-6 pages) describing the current holdings, gaps which might affect an instructional program, needs for reference material support, and any additional materials budget support required if a new program is to be introduced. Four to six such statements are prepared each year. One other library indicated involvement in the process of establishing new programs, and several others indicated involvement in assessment for accreditation visits.

One selector speculated that the advent of the online catalog will have a major impact on the selector's ability to do collection evaluation and assessment.

PRESERVATION ACTIVITY

Although several libraries indicated they have no formal preservation program, all identified the presence of some preservation activitiy. In most libraries selectors are involved. Frequently circulation staff refer damaged or brittle materials to selectors; occasionally it is the shelver who refers. Several libraries indicated the receipt of grant money to assist in starting preservation programs.

The typical selector responsibilities are for binding, replacement, and microfilming decisions, and sometimes for storage review. Several librarians mentioned the care they take in reviewing OP catalogs, to attempt not to order materials in need of preservation action upon receipt.

TIME SPENT BY SELECTORS

Percent of time spent on selection in each of the two subject areas studied varied greatly, as shown in Table 10. During the interviews twenty-five respondents gave an estimate of time spent on selection in each of the two fields studied; respondents for the other three libraries reported that no set time had been established for selection, that the time spent on selection was not known, or that there were no subject selectors. Three libraries reported that 50% or more of a selector's time was spent on philosophy, and three (not the same libraries) reported that 50% or more time was spent on selecting materials in political science. Most libraries reported spending considerably less time in selecting materials for either field, however. The mode category for both fields and the median category for political science was 20-29% of a selector's time. The median category for philosophy was even less, 10-19% of a selector's time.

When percent of time spent by selectors was compared by collection size, Category III (one to two million volumes) had the greatest range, 0-75%; Category II (two to three million volumes) had a range of 5-50%; and Category I (over three million volumes) had the smallest range, 5-30%. The mean for both Categories I and II was 15% in the field of philosophy and 19% in political science. Category III had a mean of 26.4% for philosophy and 24.2% for political science.

As reported for the libraries in this study, the larger libraries showed the least variation in time allocated for selection in the two subject fields; the smaller research libraries (Category III) showed both the most variation and the greatest amount of time spent, on average.

CONSPECTUS COMPARISONS

The RLG Conspectus

The Research Library Group, through its Conspectus, has attempted to define collection strengths and collecting intensity. Following the initial development, ARL libraries began to use the Conspectus through the National Collections Inventory Project. The Conspectus is based on the

Table 10. PERCENT OF TIME SPENT BY SELECTORS

Time Category	Philosophy	Political Science
50% or more	3	3
30-49%	1	1
20-29%	8	9
10-19%	6	7
Less than 10%	7	5
Total Libraries Responding	25	25

Median for Philosophy: 10-19%
Mode for Philosophy: 20-29%

Median for Political Science: 20-29%
Mode for Political Science: 20-29%

Library of Congress Classification. For each range of a classification (for example, JC348-497), a library indicates a level (zero to five, with zero representing no collection/collecting and five a comprehensive effort) for each of two categories, existing collection strength (ECS) and current collecting intensity (CCI).

Political Science

Six of the nine RLG libraries in the study are represented in the November 1982 "Conspectus for Political Science", three from the group of libraries with collections over three million volumes and three from the group with collections between one and two million volumes. In the online Conspectus one additional library (Category II) is represented in the classification JK only. In general, the larger libraries tend to rate their collections at the four level with occasional exceptions for specific sections. There is more variation in the smaller libraries. One tends to rate its collection at the three/four level in most sections. The others tend to rate their collections sometimes at three, sometimes at two. One of the latter shows a consistent decline in current collecting intensity (rated at 2) from the existing collection strength (rated at 3).

Philosophy

Only the three libraries from the largest group of libraries (collections all over three million volumes) are represented in the March 1982 "Conspectus for Philosophy and Religion". Two of them rate their collections, with few exceptions, at the four level. The third rates its collection at the three level, with only an occasional four.

Five additional RLG libraries are represented in the Conspectus online, two from Category II and three from Category III. One of the Category II libraries rates its collection at the four level with an occasional three; the other rates existing collection strength at three and current collecting intensity at two. One of the Category III libraries rates its collection with threes and fours, the other two primarily at three with an occasional two.

Because of the way libraries use the B/NA profile for these subjects, that is, limiting what they select through the use of the non-subject parameters rather than through the subdivisions of the subject, it was not possible to compare the profiles to the Conspectus ratings.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This study has had two major objectives: (1) To compare approval plan profiles of selected ARL libraries to determine whether they are building essentially duplicate collections through their approval plans, and (2) To determine what methods and resources these selected research libraries are using in collection development to supplement approval plans for philosophy and political science.

Twenty-eight libraries with Blackwell North America approval plans which included philosophy and political science constituted the population of the study. Profiles with subject and non-subject parameters covering the two subjects were received for all libraries, and one or more respondents from each library participated in a telephone interview with either Loup or Snoke. Twenty-five libraries answered a questionnaire with numerical data on approval plan purchasing, collection size and materials budget.

Data from these sources have been discussed as findings. Our conclusions, which are limited to the libraries in this population, will be presented with the key questions which have guided our research:

(1) Are ARL libraries acquiring very similar collections as a result of using approval plans as the primary method of selection?

It was determined early in the project that there were very few differences in the subject profiles among libraries in the study; philosophy is covered by the broad subject area, humanities, and political science is covered in the general social science profile. Exceptions are noted in the Research Design section of this report.

On the basis of the number of titles profiled by B/NA for each non-subject parameter, and given that the libraries in the study selected books for the NSP's with the most titles profiled, it is reasonable to conclude that these libraries are receiving very similar collections through the B/NA profile.

The conclusion drawn here is that, if the libraries all selected books for the NSP's which were profiled most frequently, the variation in their receipts would be determined by the variation in their selection of the NSP's less frequently selected. Since that variation applies to many fewer titles, it can be said that these libraries are receiving very similar collections through the B/NA approval plan.

(2) What proportion of the currently-received materials are acquired through the approval plans and what through title-by-title selection?

Although the amount and percentage of B/NA approval plan purchases varied among the twenty-five libraries for which we received numerical data, the largest percentage of a library's total expenditure was 13.7. The percentage of the mean budget spent on B/NA approval purchases by collection size category was: Category I (over 3 million volumes) 3.1%, Category II (2 to 3 million volumes) 7.4%, and Category III (1 to 2 million volumes) 7.9%.

Information on title-by-title (firm order) purchases by the libraries in the study was not available for comparison, but one librarian reported: "The titles we acquire through B/NA represent less than half of the titles we acquire for these subject areas--many more titles are acquired via firm order."

(3) Do the selection patterns vary between the two subjects, philosophy and political science? In what ways?

Overall, there is little variation in the patterns of use of the NSP's for the two subjects, and when it does exist, it seems logically based in the subject. For example, more libraries selected books for the NSP for atlases in political science than in philosophy, and more libraries selected books for the NSP's that relate to early time periods for philosophy than for political science.

Variations were found in non-trade publishing and formats other than books acquired by the twenty-eight research libraries; political science materials were acquired more extensively than philosophy materials in both.

Some variation was found in the allocation of selector's time for philosophy and for political science. The median time category for selectors in philosophy was 10 to 19% while the median for selectors in political science was 20 to 29%.

For other activities discussed during the interviews, libraries tend to have system-wide programs that affect both subjects.

(4) What methods and resources are being used by selected libraries to supplement their approval plans in the fields of philosophy and political science?

Libraries in the study reported purchasing by firm order and standing order, acquiring materials through gifts and exchange and through shared resources. They are using retrospective purchasing, analysis of interlibrary loans, collection evaluation and assessment techniques, and are acquiring many formats and non-trade publications often not available on approval plan.

Libraries are collecting widely in foreign languages, but the largest libraries tend to include any language which is appropriate to their collection. For the smaller libraries, European languages are the most common with Asian languages selected more than Middle Eastern.

Almost all of the libraries collect both serials and microforms, but other formats are less widely collected. The largest libraries tend to collect more of the formats than the smaller libraries.

Resource sharing tends to occur at the regional level more frequently than at the national level, and there seems to be a reasonable commitment to the concept of resource sharing. In this case there appears to be no correlation between the size of library and the extent to which the library participates in resource sharing activities.

To some extent there is more retrospective purchasing done in the smallest libraries. What is done depends on the strength of the existing collection, the interest of the faculty, the amount of money available for purchasing, and the time available to identify desirable materials.

The libraries in the study tend to have means of examining interlibrary loan, although the smallest libraries tend to do more such analysis than the larger ones. Again the amount of money and the time available have an impact on the extent of the activity.

The largest libraries were the most likely to have both exchange and gift-seeking programs, and the smallest the least likely.

Some collection evaluation and assessment programs exist, but there seems to be little correlation with the size of the library. While the libraries agree that the activities are important components of a collection management program, they cite lack of time to do the studies and lack of money to act on the results as major obstacles.

Preservation as a collection management activity is now established as appropriate. All libraries indicated some level of activity. The role of the selector in the process is, however, less well defined.

Most selectors have assignments which carry with them an estimate of how much time should be devoted to that subject. This time varies considerably, more so in philosophy than in political science, and shows the least variation in the largest libraries. The smaller libraries showed both the most variation and the greatest amount of time spent.

(5) How do RLG members in the population report their current collecting intensity for philosophy and political science in the RLG Conspectus, and how does that compare with their approval plan profiles?

RLG members in this population tend to report their collecions at levels 3 and 4 with the larger libraries more often at 4. As noted earlier, it was not possible to compare the profiles to the Conspectus rating.

General Conclusions

The libraries in this study appear to be using approval plans to meet the needs of their institutions' curriculum and to acquire core collections. Some are using many approval plans while others are not. There is a variety as revealed in the supplementary collection activities reported. Size of collection and size of materials budget appear to be related to the breadth of variety reported; the larger the library budget, the broader the selection activity, and the larger the library's collection, the broader the selection activity.

Resource sharing is recognized as desirable in concept, but is not practiced extensively. We saw no evidence of the cooperatively developed approval plan profile projected by Axford in his 1979 paper.[37]

Extending research library collections to include new formats, e.g., computer software and electronic data bases, was discussed by a number of collection development officers during our interviews with them. A study similar to this one done three to five years from now would undoubtedly reveal more formats as well as more cooperative collection development.

Throughout much of the country, the impact of a declining economy on collection development was evident. Materials budgets have suffered while costs of publication needed by the research community continue to increase. In many cases staff reductions have made it impossible to use some of the strategies recognized by our respondents as important collection maintenance activites, e.g., monitoring ILL, doing retrospective purchasing, assessing the collection systematically, and planning for resource sharing. Approval plans are providing a life-line for some libraries in which selectors' time is minimal or even non-existent.

We are no longer concerned that resource sharing is at risk because of approval plan participation, but we do believe that continued and increased efforts to individualize activities must be maintained. Further study of the specific sources used for this purpose, as suggested by one respondent, is recommended.

Although the collection development officers and selectors in participating libraries were very busy and had many demands on their time, they were unfailingly helpful to us as we conducted this research. They were cooperative in providing information needed, and they expressed interest in our results. It is reassuring to see that an understanding of the problems affecting collection development in research libraries and a willingness to participate in finding solutions are important to busy practitioners.

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APPENDICES

A Letter and Summary of Proposal

B Questionnaire

C Interview Response Sheet

D Selections of the Non-subject Parameters

APPENDIX A

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE
580 Union Drive
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1346

July 30, 1985

Dear :

We have been awarded a Faculty/Librarian Cooperative Research Grant from the Council on Library Resources to study approval plan profiles in selected ARL libraries, as you may have heard in our brief presentation to two Collection Development Officers Discussion Groups during the recent American Library Association Conference in Chicago. Our purpose is to determine the extent to which academic research libraries are building duplicate collections, a question which has concerned collection development officers for some time. A one-page summary of our proposal is enclosed.

As one of the ARL libraries which have approval plans with Blackwell/North America, your library has been selected for inclusion in this study. We hope that you will agree to participate by sending us your B/NA Approval Plan Profile for the subjects, philosophy and political science. At a later date, we shall contact you for information about supplementary selection measures you may be taking in these two areas. Please be assured that we shall not identify any participating library in our report to the Council or in any publication of the results of the study. (Terms of the grant require publication of the report in ERIC.) It is our intention that the time commitment for you to participate in the study will be minimal. We hope that our report will prove useful to you and other collection development officers in academic research libraries.

We have enclosed a mailing label for your convenience in sending us your B/NA Approval Plan Profile for philosophy and political science. Please enclose the names and telephone numbers of persons responsible for these two areas, whom we may contact for further information. If you wish to receive a copy of the final report, please note this also. If you have any questions about the study, please call either of us at the telephone numbers on the enclosed sheet, or write to us at the address above.

Thank you very much for your cooperation and help.

Sincerely,

Jean L. Loup
Head, Documents Center
University Library

Helen Lloyd Snoke
Professor of Library Science

HLS:sc
Encl.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE and THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

"Comparison of Approval Plan Profiles for Research Libraries" A Study to be supported through a Faculty/Librarian Cooperative Research Grant from the Council on Library Resources.

Abstract

A comparison of approval plan profiles and supplementary selection measures for the subjects, philosophy and political science, will be undertaken to determine the extent to which academic research libraries are building duplicate collections. Conspectus responses on current collecting intensity will be compared to the profiles of the RLG members studied.

Project Objectives

To compare approval plan profiles of selected libraries belonging to the Association of Research Libraries in order to determine whether they are building essentially duplicate collections through their approval plans.

To determine what methods and resources these selected research libraries are using in collection development to supplement approval plans for philosophy and political science.

To compare, for the Research Libraries Group members in the sample, each library's level of current collecting intensity in philosophy and political science, as recorded through the RLG Conspectus, with their approval plan profiles.

Potential Utility of Research Results

In 1970, Wilden-Hart asked, "If a substantial number of larger libraries in the United States are using approval plans from a limited number of jobbers, are they all building up similar collections?" (LRTS, 14:403, Su'70) The question has yet to be answered in a definitive way. Concern about this issue continues to be expressed by collection development officers of ARL libraries. Our study will attempt to determine whether this concern is valid. Research libraries provide the resources for tomorrow's scholars as well as for those now at work. We need to learn more about the extent and uniqueness of current selection in these libraries.

Resource sharing presumes that cooperating libraries will have collections which can supplement each other. If instead our major research libraries are bulding essentially duplicate collections, the libraries need to know this so that they can extend efforts and resources to supplement approval plan purchases. Findings of this study could provide needed information for collection development in research libraries.

Co-principal investigators:

Helen Lloyd Snoke, Professor of Library Science
Telephone: 313-763-1471

Jean L. Loup, Head, Documents Center and Senior Associate Librarian, Telephone: 313-764-0410

APPENDIX B

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE
580 Union Drive
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1346

November 14, 1985

Dear :

Thank you for your willingness to participate in our study of approval plans for ARL libraries using B/NA. We were pleased to receive profiles from all of you, and we are working with those data. Of the twenty-seven responses received, twenty-one libraries select books for the total of both subjects, political science and philosophy. Of the six which limit their selection, two limit philosophy only, two limit political science only, and two place limits on both subjects. However, in no instance do the limitations total more than five, and in most cases they are covered by the forms profile. We will be examining the non-subject parameters for the variations there.

As we noted in our first letter to you, we shall need some additional information from you in order to complete our study. The enclosed questionnaire requests quantitative data on your collection and approval plans which we hope can be answered from reports and records in your files. We shall appreciate your return of this form in the enclosed envelope by December 16, 1985.

After the first of the year, we plan to schedule a telephone interview with you, or the person you have designated, to seek information about the nature and extent of supplementary collection development practices in philosophy and political science. Several of you have already made comments which have been very helpful in planning for these interviews. A list of topics to be used in the interviews is enclosed with this letter in order to give you an opportunity to think about them before we contact you.

We are pleased, though not surprised, by the professional interest you have taken in this study of approval plans, and we look forward to receiving your completed quantitative questionnaire. Please do not hesitate to call us if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Jean L. Loup
313-764-0410

Helen L. Snoke
313-763-1471

HLS:lb
enc.

USE OF B/NA APPROVAL PLANS IN ARL LIBRARIES

Please answer the following questions in terms of your 1984-85 report to ARL, and your B/NA reports. In this questionnaire we are seeking mostly quantitative data. We are aware, however, of the importance of selection activities that are intended to supplement the use of approval plans. Several of you noted this when you sent profiles, and we appreciated those comments. We shall seek information about the nature and extent of supplementary practices early this winter by means of a telephone interview which we shall schedule at your convenience. Topics which will be used to structure these interviews are enclosed with the present questionnaire to give you an opportunity to reflect on your experiences before the telephone interview. At present, please answer and return in the enclosed envelope only the quantitative questionnaire.

Information	Total (for all subjects as of June 30, 1985):	Philosophy	Political Science
1. Size of collection (est.) Please note method used for determination: (a) shelf count _____ (b) shelf list measure _____ (c) other--please describe _____ _____ _____			
2. Materials budget for:			
3. Amount spent on B/NA Approval Plan:		(Div. 1536)	(Div. 2778)
4. Number of titles purchased through your B/NA Approval Plan:			
5. Number of returns to B/NA:			
6. Number of forms received through B/NA Approval Plan:			
7. Number of titles purchased title-by-title or firm-order:			

8. Do you keep a record of the nature of the B/NA returns? If yes, please describe:
(You may use the B/NA Returns Checklist as a guide)

_____

_____

9. Is a record kept of the number of forms returned? If yes, please indicate number of forms returned

in Philosophy: _____

in Political Science: _____

Total (all subjects): _____

10. What other approval plans which you use would cover Philosophy and Political Science?
(If only one of these fields is covered, please indicate which): _____

_____

11. Is the 1984-85 record typical of your purchases/returns from B/NA in the past five years?
_____ If not, please explain briefly.

_____

_____

_____

12. On what collection are your approval plan responses based?

Total system: _____

Main library only: _____

Other: _____

Thank you,

Helen L. Snoke

Jean L. Loup

USE OF B/NA APPROVAL PLANS IN ARL LIBRARIES

Guide for Telephone Interview

We shall be seeking information through a telephone interview, to be scheduled at your convenience early this winter, on the extent and nature of selector activity to supplement B/NA Approval Plans. We wish to compare practices in collection development for Philosophy and Political Science in the following categories:

1. Foreign language
2. Non-trade publishing (e.g. private publishing, pamphlets, society publications)
3. Formats
4. Retrospective collecting
5. Other approval plans which would cover Philosophy and Political Science
6. Any special resource sharing agreements
7. Exchange and gift program
8. Analysis of ILL
9. Collection evaluation/assessment activity
10. Preservation activities in which selectors are involved

Response sheet for_____
Dateand time of interview_____
Contact
(name)_____(title)_____(tele)_____

Additional contact for Philos._____

_____

Additional contact for Pol.Sci._____

_____

Special questions:

Questions for all libraries regarding collection development practices in **Philosophy** and **Political Science**:

1. Do you collect in **languages** other than English?

	Phil.	Pol.Sci.
European	_____	_____
Middle Eastern	_____	_____
Asian	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____

2. Do you collect in **non-trade publishing**?

Private Publishing	_____	_____
Pamphlets	_____	_____
Society Publications	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____

3. In what **formats** other than books do you collect?

Microforms	_____	_____
Serials	_____	_____
Manuscripts	_____	_____
Maps, etc.	_____	_____
AV materials	_____	_____
Computer Software	_____	_____
Electronic Data	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____

4. Do you do **retrospective collecting** in

Philos._____ Pol.Sci._____

If so, is the person responsible the same as the designated selector for current purchases?

Philos._____ Pol.Sci._____

Please describe briefly the nature and extent of retrospective collecting.

5. Do you have any monographic standing orders in

Philos._____ Pol.Sci._____

6. Do you have any special resource sharing agreements

	Philos.	PolSci.
Regional	_____	_____
National	_____	_____

7. Please describe briefly the nature and extent of your exchange and gift program.

Do you actively seek gifts?

8. Do you analyze ILL?

If so, how do you use the results?

9. Please describe briefly the nature and extent of your collection evaluation/assessment activity.

10. Does the selector's assignment include preservation?

Please describe briefly the nature and extent of that activity. (e.g., give advice to Preservation Officer)

11. What percent of the selector's total assignment is devoted to selection in

Philos._____ Pol.Sci._____

APPENDIX D: SELECTIONS OF THE NON-SUBJECT PARAMETERS

The first line presents first the number of a non-subject parameter and then the name of that NSP. The figure given next in the parentheses is the number of titles to which that NSP was assigned by BNA during the period July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986.

Academic difficulty level

103 Lower undergraduate text (1414)
Philosophy: B-1, F-8, N-18; Political Science: B-0, F-9, N-18

104 Upper undergraduate text (1723)
Philosophy: B-8, F-12, N-7; Political Science: B-6, F-15, N-6

105 Graduate text (1579)
Philosophy: B-17, F-9, N-1; Political Science: B-17, F-9, N-1

106 Professional book (8283)
All libraries selected books.

107 Other (18591)
All libraries selected books.

Readership level

301 Specialist reader (19880)
All libraries selected books.

302 Non-specialist reader (35)
Philosophy: B-23, F-2; Political Science: B-21, F-6

303 General reader (8232)
All libraries selected books.

305 General reference (1794)
All libraries selected books, except one which selected forms.

Type of library

401 University-research library (20620)
All libraries selected books.

403 Undergraduate library (14373)
All libraries selected books, except two which selected forms.

405 Highly specialized collection (1090)
Philosophy: B-19, F-7, N-1; Political Science: B-20, F-6, N-1

406 Popular collection (2157)
Philosophy: B-4, F-11, N-12; Political Science: B-3, F-11, N-13

407 Firm order only (1683)
All libraries selected forms, except one which selected none.

408 Returnable-forms (2967)

All libraries selected forms.

Type of book

501 General (18148)
All libraries selected books.

502 Encyclopedic work (79)
Twenty-two libraries selected books, four forms, and one none.

503 Collected works (136)
All libraries selected books, except one which selected forms.

504 Selected works (542)
Nineteen libraries selected books, seven forms, and one none.

505 Symposium proceedings (2472)
Philosophy: B-24, F-3; Political Science: B-26, F-1

506 Multi-author text (1237)
All libraries selected books.

507 Collected articles--not previously published (1892)
Philosophy: B-26, N-1; Political Science: B-25, N-2

508 Collected articles--previously published (328)
Philosophy: B-6, F-19, N-2; Political Science: B-5, F-18, N-4

509 Anthology (334)
Philosophy: B-15, F-10, N-2; Political Science: B-17, F-8, N-2

510 Abstracts & extracts (66)
Philosophy: B-14, F-10, N-3; Political Science: B-15, F-11, N-1

511 Catalog (222)
Philosophy: B-18, F-7, N-2; Political Science: B-19, F-8, N-0

512 Bibliographies, indexes, discographies (489)
Philosophy: B-25, F-1, N-1; Political Science: B-24, F-2, N-1

513 Indexing system (5)
Philosophy: B-18, F-5, N-4; Political Science: B-21, F-4, N-2

514 Dictionary, single language (144)
Philosophy: B-22, F-4, N-1; Political Science: B-23, F-3, N-1

515 Dictionary, multiple language (59)
Twenty-one libraries selected books, five forms, and one none.

516 Thesaurus (3)
Philosophy: B-22, F-2, N-3; Political Science: B-23, F-3, N-1.

517 Concordance (16)
Philosophy: B-23, F-2, N-2; Political Science: B-22, F-3, N-2.

518 Commentary (70)

Philosophy: B-25, F-1, N-1; Political Science: B-24, F-2, N-1

519 Biographical dictionary (56)
Philosophy: B-22, F-5; Political Science: B-24, F-3

520 Directory (165)
Philosophy: B-20, F-6, N-1; Political Science: B-22, F-4, N-1.

521 Handbook (2685)
Philosophy: B-22, F-4, N-1; Political Science: B-23, F-4, N-0.

522 Data book/tables (92)
Philosophy: B-21, F-3, N-3; Political Science: B-25, F-1, N-1.

523 Atlas (103)
Philosophy: B-21, F-4, N-2; Political Science: B-23, F-4, N-0.

525 Gazetteer (10)
Philosophy: B-21, F-4, N-2; Political Science: B-22, F-5, N-0.

528 Grammar (27)
Philosophy: B-17, F-9, N-1; Political Science: B-18, F-8, N-1.

529 Dissertation (102)
Philosophy: B-10, F-13, N-4; Political Science: B-13, F-9, N-5.

532 Journal monograph (170)
Three libraries selected books, twenty-one forms, and three none.

533 Translated articles (20)
Twenty-three libraries selected books, three forms, and one none.

534 Musical score (63)
Philosophy: B-8, F-9, N-10; Political Science: B-7, F-8, N-12.

535 Combination of original-translation (78)
Philosophy: B-24, F-2, N-1; Political Science: B-25, F-1, N-1

536 Supplementary course monograph (261)
Philosophy: B-16, F-10, N-1; Political Science: B-19, F-8, N-0.

537 Casebook (77)
Philosophy: B-18, F-5, N-4; Political Science: B-20, F-6, N-1.

539 Documentary collection (58)
Philosophy: B-21, F-4, N-2; Political Science: B-22, F-3, N-2.

540 Combination of previously and not previously published articles (56)
Philosophy: B-18, F-8, N-1; Political Science: B-19, F-6, N-2.

541 Manuscript facsimile (26)
Ten libraries chose books, seventeen chose forms.

Type of edition

601 Critical edition (107)

All libraries selected books.

606 Heavily illustrated book (4326)
Philosophy: B-19, F-8; Political Science: B-20, F-7.

610 Translated edition (997)
Philosophy: B-26, F-1; Political Science: B-27, F-0

611 General edition (24541)
All libraries selected books.

613 Photo collection (153)
Philosophy: B-13, F-12, N-2; Political Science: B-14, F-11, N-2.

Language of book

701 English (29515)
All libraries selected books.

702 German (185)
Philosophy: B-7, F-15, N-5; Political Science: B-5, F-16, N-6.

711 Spanish (61)
Philosophy: B-7, F-15, N-5; Political Science: B-6. F-15. M-6.

713 French (238)
Philosophy: B-9, F-13, N-5; Political Science: B-6, F-15, N-6.

714 Italian (24)
Philosophy: B-5, F-17, N-5; Political Science: B-5, F-16, N-6.

723 Russian (17)
Philosophy: B-6, F-15, N-6; Political Science: B-5, F-15, N-7.

742 Polyglot (24)
Nine libraries selected books, fourteen forms, and four none.

744 Other (152)
Philosophy: B-6, F-14, N-7; Political Science: B-4, F-15, N-8.

Language of original if a translation

801 English (0)
Philosophy: B-25, F-1, N-1; Political Science: B-26, F-0, N-1

802 German (213)
Philosophy: B-25, F-2; Political Science: B-26, F-1.

811 Spanish (49)
813 French (253)
Philosophy: B-26, F-1; Political Science: B-27, F-0

814 Italian (57)
Philosophy: B-25, F-2; Political Science: B-27, F-0

823 Russian (161)
Philosophy: B-26, F-1; Political Science: B-27, F-0

842 Polyglot (0)
844 Other (264)
Philosophy: B-25, F-2; Political Science: B-27, F-0

Type of publisher

901 University press (5151)
Philosophy: B-19, F-8; Political Science: B-18, F-9.
Many libraries indicated they had separate approval plans for books published by university presses.

902 Trade publisher (24202)
All libraries chose books.

903 Societal publisher (962)
Philosophy: B-25, F-2; Political Science: B-24, F-3.

904 University/university department (331)
Philosophy: B-22, F-2, N-3; Political Science: B-21, F-3, N-3.

905 Small press (341)
Philosophy: B-21, F-6, N-0; Political Science: B-24, F-2, N-1.

906 Government publisher (76)
Philosophy: B-15, F-8, N-4; Political Science: B-16, F-7, N-4.

907 Art museum (131)
Philosophy: B-15, F-6, N-6; Political Science: B-15, F-7, N-5.

908 Personal author (24)
Philosophy: B-15, F-5, N-7; Political Science: B-15, F-7, N-5.

909 Corporate body (297)
Philosophy: B-21, F-4, N-2; Political Science: B-24, F-2, N-1.

913 Importer/distributor (1214)
Philosophy: B-24, F-3; Political Science: B-25, F-2.

Printing history

1001 New print
All libraries chose books.

1002 Reprint
Seventeen libraries chose forms, ten chose none.

Format of publication

1101 Paper bound book (7071)
Philosophy: F-27, F-0; Political Science: B-26, F-1

1102 Hard bound book (22374)
All libraries chose books.

1103 Spiral or ring (227)
Philosophy: B-15, F-10, N-2; Political Science: B-14, F-11, N-2.

1104 Pamphlet (144)
Philosophy: B-8, F-14, N-5; Political Science: B-9, F-15, N-3.

1107 Flexible binding (18)
Philosophy: B-24, F-2, N-1; Political Science: B-25, F-1, N-1.

1108 Portfolio (0)
Philosophy: B-12, F-13, N-2; Political Science: B-11, F-15, N-1.

1115 Book with media (19)
Philosophy: B-8, F-18, N-1; Political Science: B-11, F-15, N-1.

1116 Software (32)
Eight libraries selected forms, nineteen none.

Time characteristics of subject

1201 B.C. (501)
1208 A.D. to 500 (223)
1209 A.D. to present (294)
1212 Middle Ages (691)
1213 1500-1800 (1358)
1214 1500 to present (512)
1216 1800 to present (347)
1217 1800-1849 (1083)
1218 1850-1899 (1988)
For each of these NSP's, all libraries selected books for philosophy; all but one, which chose forms, selected books for political science.

1219 1900-1945 (1884)
1220 20th century (1516)
1223 1946-1969 (1022)
1224 1970 to future (6728)
1226 No time (15521)
For each of these NSP's, all libraries chose books.

Treatment of subject

1401 History of (1927)
All libraries chose books.

1402 Practice & methods (381)
Philosophy: B-19, F-7, N-1; Political science: B-20, F-6, N-1.

1405 Political aspects (453)
All libraries selected books.

1408 Teaching of/pre-college (136)
Philosophy: B-13, F-9, N-5; Political Science: B-12, F-10, N-5.

1409 Computer/programming applications (441)
Philosophy: B-21, F-5, N-1; Political Science: B-23, F-4, N-0.

1410 Religious aspects (158)
All libraries chose books, except one which chose forms.

1412 Role of government (442)

Philosophy: B-25, F-2; Political Science: B-27, F-0

1414 Equipment used in (50)
Philosophy: B-22, F-4, N-1; Political Science: B-22, F-5, N-0.

1415 Biographical treatment (1072)
All libraries selected books.

1416 Popular biographical treatment (303)
Philosophy: B-4, F-15, N-8; Political Science: B-3, F-16, N-8.

1417 Statistical/mathematical treatment (374)
Philosophy: B-24, F-3; Political Science: B-26, F-1.

1418 Legal aspects (255)
Twenty one libraries chose books, four forms, and two none.

1419 Economics of (416)
Philosophy: B-25, F-2; Political Science: B-27, F-0

1420 Medical aspects (176)
Philosophy: B-15, F-8, N-4; Political Science: B-16, F-7, N-4.

1421 Business aspects (238)
Twenty three libraries selected books and four forms.

1422 Social aspects (426)
All libraries selected books.

1423 Teaching of/college level (55)
Philosophy: B-22, F-5; Political Science: B-24, F-3.

1424 Management/administration of (263)
Philosophy: B-22, F-3, N-2; Political Science: B-25, F-2, N-0.

1425 Subject related to art (127)
Philosophy: B-25, F-2; Political Science: B-24, F-3.

1426 Subject related to literature (192)
Twenty-six libraries selected books and one forms.

1427 General or no specific treatment (21839)
All libraries selected books.

1430 Psychological aspects (283)
All libraries selected books.

1431 Popular treatment (705)
One library selected books, sixteen forms, and ten none.